OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1886.

GEN. HANCOCK DEAD

A Valiant American Soldier Passes to His Peaceful Eternal Pest.

HIS DEMISE CAME UNEXPECTED

End of a Life Spent From His Youth in the Armies of His Country'

HIS BRILLIANT HISTORY TOLD

The News at Washington-Gossip on His Probable Successor-Gen. Howard's Recollections of His Comrade.

A Veteran Soldier Passed Beyond. NEW YORK, Feb. 9.-In front of No. ! Governor's Island an orderly this afternoon was pacing to and fro. It was the residence of Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock, who died therein at 2:51 o'clock. If the general had lived until the 14th day of the present month he would have completed his sixty-second year, having been born in Norristown (Pa.), February 14, 1824. In a sec ond story front room, furnished with soldierlike simplicity, lay the remains of a general who, as the guard remarked, led his troops to more battles than any of his military con-

temporaries. The death of General Hancock was not merely a surprise to his family-it was a shock to them as to his friends. Twenty days ago he started on business connected with the department of the Atlantic to Philadelphia, where he remained two days, and then proceeded to Washington, where he had business, In Washington a boil developed itself on the bask of his neck. It was lanced January 30, and as the general was much inconvenienced by its presence, he returned to New York several days sooner than designed. During the first week of February the boll developed into a malignant carbuncle, which suppurated constantly and prevented rest or sleep. Dr. Janeway was called, and it was not until marked weakness resulted from the presence of the carbancle the surgeon discovered General Hancock suffering from diabetes and kidney trouble. Dr. Janeway called in consultation Dr. Southerland, medical director of the department, and Dr. A. M. Stimson of New York. 'The medical men concluded the case was assuming a very serious form on Monday.

At 10 o'clock Monday night, before going away, Dr. Janeway found the patient in good spirits and fable to assist himself and eft him apparently improved. At 6:45 this morning Mrs. Hancock dispatched an orderly for Dr. Janeway as the general was sinking rapidly. The doctor came speedily and found the general in a comatose state, with feeble pulse and all premonitory symptoms of death present. He summoned the two of death present. He summoned the two
physicians already named. Hypodermic
injections of brandy and ether, and carbonate of ammonia and brandy, were adminisb.r.d. These, however, only alleviated the
suffering of the soldier, who gradually sunk
away until death was touched at 2:51 p. m.,
as stated. When death came the three physicians and the hospital steward were the
only persons present. Mrs. Hancock was
then in an adjoining room.

The news of the general's death had been
flashed abroad by wire but a little while
when messages of condolence began coming

when messages of condolence began coming to the Island. Among them is the following: WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Mrs. General W.S. Hancock: I have this moment heard of the death of General Hancock and wish to express to you, my dear madam, my deep sym-pathy and condolence. The army has lost a very distinguished and faithful officer and the country one of its best citizens.
P. H. Shehidan,

Lieutenant General. So far as could be learned no definite arrangements for the funeral had been agreed upon up to a late hour to-night. It was stated by one of the staff officers that Mrs. Hancock had expressed herself as being opposed to a military funeral; that it was her desire that the funeral arrangements has as desire that the funeral arrangements be as simple and unostentatious as possible. It is also said that Mrs. Hancock is opposed to having the body embalmed and to its lying in state. In conversation with one of the officers tonight, that gentleman stated that in all probability only in the officers to high the probability of the officers to high the probability of the officers to high the probability of the officers and the officers to high the officers to high the officers and the officers to high the officers and the officers are the officers and the officers to have the officers and the officers are t night, that gentleman stated that in all probability only immediate relatives and the most intimate friends would be invited to attend the obsequies, and that only eight or ten officers of his immediate staff and a small detachment of soldiers would accompany the remains to the grave.

Throughout this city to-night, wherever people were grouped, the fact of General Hancock's death was the subject of comment, and its announcement where not

ment, and its aunouncement where not known a challenge to surprise. The death, though occurring late, was aunounced in some of the evening papers, and thus the masses were made aware of the fact, while at the clubs and hotels the topic bore som-meagre details that served for the text o meagre details that served for the text of comment, anecdote and reminiscences. The little steam cutter belonging to the government, which plies between the Battery wall and Governor's Island, was kept very busy during this evening. Many military men visited Governor's Island to tender their services to the officers stationed there or to offer condolence to the bereaved family.

Telegrams came in a perfect stream to the Island office. This one came from General Sherman: Louis-General Whipple-General

Sr. Louis—General Whipple—General Mizner has been here, and says Hancock is dead. Is it possible? I must go to Cincinnati to-night. Telegraph me there. Can I do anything to manifest my love for him or his widow? Shekman. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee telegraphed as follows: Richmond, Va., Feb. 9.—Commanding Officer—All parties and all classes in Virginia deplore the death of General Hancock, The country mourns the loss of a superb soldier and noble citizen. I personally grieve that a true friend has gone. Please let me know when the general will be buried. I desire if possible to attend the services.

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It is expected the general will be buried at Norristown (Pa.), beside his daughter Ada, who died in 1877.

The general leaves his widow and three grandchildren—two girls and one boynamed Mora, Ada and Gwynn, the issue of the general's son Russell, who died December 25, 1884, and whose loss the general has ever since mourned bitterly.

Major General Whipple will assume command of the department, assisted by Lleutenant Colonel Jackson, until the president shall appoint General Hancock's successor from Cenerals Scofield, Terry or Howard.

Orders in reference to the funeral

Orders in reference to the funeral ceremonles are expected from Washington to-morrow. In the meantime the body will be embalmed by the officers of the post. In the general orders to-morrow will be promulgated the announcement of General Hancock's death, when the regulation mourning will be adopted. Flags were at once ordered at half mast on the announcement of his death.

The general will probably be interred at

EFFECT OF THE NEWS. Universal Sorrow at the Capital City

-Gossip on Succession. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. - Special Telegram. -The announcement of the death of General Hancock was received here this afternoon with universal surprise and regret. Two weeks ago General Hancock was here and received marked attention in social as well as military circles, and this fact caused many persons to doubt the correctness of the report of his sudden death. It is a singular coincidence that Judge Kelley prepared a bill yesterday which he intended to introduce on

Monday next, providing for the revival of the grades of general and lieutenant general, in which the president is authorized to appoint Sheridan general and Hancock lieutenant general. Judge Kelley said to-night that he was moved to prepare this bill mainly for the reason that General Hancock will retire from active service on account of age in February, 1888, that he was a gallant soldier who deserved special recognition for his distinguished services, and that it would be a graceful tribute for congress to revive the grade of lieutenant general, that it might be conferred on Hancock upon the eve of his retirement from the army. Judge Kelley expressed great regret that Hancock was prematurely cut off before he could be given this additional evidence of the esteem in which he was held by the country, because the judge was convinced that this bill would have received the almost unanimous vote of

The death of General Han rock and the retirement of General Pope next month will necessitate the appointment of two new major generals to fill the vacancies thus occasioned. Howard and Terry stand at the head of the brigadiers, and are pretty certain to be advanced. The vacancies that will be caused by the advancement of these two officers in the rank of brigadier generals will cause an interesting contest among the friends of the eligible colonels.

The gossips are at work in the prediction of the changes which will soon be made, Major General Sheofield will undoubtedly be ordered to Governor's Island, as General Pope will be relieved on March 16. This will leave two vacancies in the list of major generals, President Cleveland will without doubt appoint Brigadier Generals O. O. Howard and A. H. Terry, as they are the two ranking brigadiers. These promotions will leave two vacancies in the roster of brigadier generals. There are twenty-five colonels of infantry, ten of cavalry and five of artillery from whom the president may make his selections. It has never been the practice to pay any attention to the lineal rank of colonels in selecting brigadiers, and President Cleveland will probably chose the two officers who may best suit his own ideas. It is conceded in army circles, however, that Colonel Thomas H. Ruger of the Eighteenth Infantry, now commanding the school of application at Fort Leavenworth will be one of the new briga-

Washington, Feb. 9.—[Press.]—A telegram announcing the dangerous illness of General Hancock was received by the president about 1 o'clock to-day, and was read to the cabinet then in session. Just after the cabinet adjourned a second telegram was received conveying the intelligence of his death. The flag on the white house was immediately placerd at half mast, and the president soon after issued the following executive order: tive order:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON eb. 9.—Tidings of the death of Winfield Scott Hancock, senior major general of the army of the United States, have just been re-ceived. A patriotic and valiant defender of his country, an able and heroic soldier, spotless and accomplished gentleman, crowned alike with the laurels of military renown and the highest tributes of his fellow countrymen as to his worth as a citizen, he has gone to his reward. It is fitting that eyery mark of public respect should be paid to his memory. Therefore, it is now ordered by the president that the national flag be displayed at half-mast upon all public buildings of the executive department in this city until after his funceal shall have taken place.

his funeral shall have taken place.

DANIEL LAMONT, Private Secretary.

The president also sent the following telegram to Mrs. Hancock: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. D.—Mrs. W. S. Hancock, Governor's Island

Accept my heartfelt sympathy and condolence in your terrible bereavement. The heroism and worth of your late hasband have gathered to your side in this hour of your affliction a nation of mourners.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Immediately on the receipt of the intelli-gence of the death of General Hancock, the flag on the war department building was placed at half mast by order of the secretary of war, and arrangements were made for the promulgation of a general order formally announcing his death to the army, which will be issued to-morrow. The secretary of war also recalled the invitations he had issued for a reception to the officers of the army, navy and marine corps for this even-

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

A Life Spent in the Military Service of His Country.

Winfield Scott Hancock was born in Mont gomery county (Pa.) February 14, 1824, He received his early education at the Norristown (Pa,) academy, and in 1840 was ap pointed a cadet at the United States Military academy, from whence he was graduated and promoted in the army to be brevet sec ond lieutenant of infantry July 1, 1844, receiving his full commission of second lieutenant in 1846. He was promoted to be first lieutenant in 1853. In 1855 he was promoted to the quartermaster's department with the rank of captain, and in 1863 he was promoted to be major in the same department. For more than three years subsequent to his graduation he served on frontier duty. In the war with Mexico (1847-48) he served with his regiment at San Antonio, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey and the assault and capture of the City of Mexico, where he displayed conspicuous gallantry, receiving the brevet of first lieutenant for Contreras and Cherubusco, From 1848 to 1855 he served with his regiment in the west, as quartermaster 1848-49, and adjutant 1849-55, when he was transferred to the quartermaster's department, on which duty he served in Florida during the Seminole hostilities, in Kansas during the disturbances of 1857, and in California at Los Angeles, as chief quarter master of the southern district, where he was found at the outbreak of the civil war in 1861. and where he exerted a powerful influence during that eventful period.

He was relieved from daty in California at his own request and repaired to Washingington and applied for active duty in the field. He was assigned to Kentucky as chief quartermaster of General Anderson's command, but before entering upon that duty he was on September 23, 1861, appointed a brigadier general of volunteers. His subsequent history during the war is substan tially that of the army of the Potomac. During the fall and winter of 1861-62 he commanded a brigade at Lewinsville. (Va.) In March, 1862, he accompanied General McClellan's army to the penusula, being actively engaged with his command at the siege of Yorktown, and the subsequent pursuit which resulted in the battle of Williamsburg, where he led the brilliant charge which captured Fort Magnuder and gained the day. His services at the battles of Golding's Farm, Garnett's Hill. Savage Station and White Oak Swamp and during the retreat to Harrison's Landing, were as conspicuous as they were valuable. Snortly thereafter the breyets of major lieutenant colonel and colonel United States Army were conferred upon him, and he was recommended by General McClellan for promotion to major general. He took part in ing the fall and winter of 1861-62 he com-

recommended by General McClelian for promotion to major general. He took part in the movement to Centerville, (Va.) in August and September of 1862. In the Maryland campaign he led his brigade at Crampton Pass, South Mountain and at Antietam, where he was placed in command of the first division of the Second corps, on the death of General Richardson. On October 10 and 11, 1862, he conducted an important reconnoissance from Harper's Ferry to Charleston, (Va.)

Promoted then to be major general of Promoted then to be major general of volunteers November 29, 1862, he continued in command of the first division. Second corps, which he led at Fredericksburg in De-cember, 1862, in the assault on Mary's Heights, and at Chancellorsville, May, 1863, leights, and at Chancellorsville, May, 1863,

In the following month he was placed in command of the Second corps. At Gettys-

burg, July 1, 1863, after Reynolds had fallen, Hancock was sent forward from Taneytown by General Meade to assume command. Arriving on the field, just as the rear of the beaten union army was coming through Gettysburg he at once made his presence feit, and after staying the retreat, extended the union lines to Culp's Hill, where he was enabled to check the enemy's further advance. Perceiving its advantages, General Hancock sent General Meade such a report of the nature of the vicinity of Gettysburg as determined him to fight a battle there. On the following days, July 2 and 3, Hancock commanded the left centre, repulsing the grand final assault of Lee's army July 3, and falling severely wounded at the moment of victory. For his conspicuous services at Gettysburg General Hancock received the thanks of congress. Because of his wounds he was disabled from resuming active duty till December, 1863, when he returned to the command of his corps.

The army, however, being in winter quarters and inactive, General Hancock was requested to proceed to the north for the purpose of stimulating the recruiting of volunteers, much needed to fill the diminished ranks of his corps. His great reputation and popularity made his mission eminently successful, and at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, and other places visited, he was tendered public receptions and the freedom of the cities. In March, 1864, he returned to his command, and in the campaign of that year, though still suffering from his wound, he bore a prominent part. In the Battle of the Po (May 10) he command amounted to more than 50,000 men. At the battle of the Po (May 10) he command he lef his corps in its famous assault on the enemy's works, capturing upwards of 4,000 prisoners, twenty pieces of artillery and thousands of small arms. In the subsequent operations of the army, including Cold Harbor and the assault of the lines before Petersburg, General Hancock was conspicuous and indefatigable until compelled on the 17th of June, by the outbreaking of his Gettys

On August 2 he was appointed a brigadier general in the regular army. During the months of July and August the battles of Deep Bottom and Ream's Station, and of Boydton Plank Road were fought under his direction and command. In November, 1864, he was selected to organize the first army corps of veterans, remaining in Washington on that duty until February, 1865, when he was assigned to the command of the middle military division, and in July to that of the middle department. This latter position he held until August, 1896, when he was transferred to the command of the department of the Missouri, having in the meantime relinquished his volun-

nand of the department of the all shoulding in the meantime relinquished his volun-teer commission and been promoted to be major canaral in the regular army. While major general in the regular army. While commanding this department he conducted commanding this department he conducted an expedition against hostile Indians on the plans. From September 1867, to March 1868, he commanded the department of the Gulf; the military division of the Atlantic, March 1868 to March 1869; and the department of Dakota, 1869 to 1872. In this latter year, he was assigned the command of the division of the Atlantic, which he held at the time of his

Although not an aspirant for political Atthonors, General Hancock's name was freely mentioned in 1868 and 1872 as a destrable democratic candidate for president of the United States. In 1869 the nomination for governor of Pennsylvania was tendered, but he declined to run. In 1880 he was nominated for the presidency on the democratic ticket. for the presidency on the democratic ticket, with English as candidate for vice president, but was overwhelmingly defeated by the re-publican candidate, James A. Garfield.

A COMRADE'S TRIBUTE.

The Military Succession - General Howard's Personal Recollections.

General Howard was called upon last evening by a reporter for the BEE, and questioned about the matter of military succession. He stated that the death of General Hancock and the retirement of General Pope next month would create two vacancies to be filled, respectively, those of the junior and senior major general. To these two positions General Howard stated that he believed he and General Terry would be the appointees, and he felt confident that he would be designated as the successor of General Hancock.

There has been a great deal of discussion in army circles within the past few months as to the successor of General Pope, the junior major general, who is to be retired in March. It had been pretty well settled that either General Terry, commander of the department of Dakota, or General Howard was to succeed General Pope. In favor of the latter, seniority of service and a distinguished record made during the war of the rebellion were urged, as powerful reasons why the position should be given to him. And while, of course, no one knew who would be the lucky appointee, it was generally felt that the hero of Fair Oaks would be selected to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Pope.

The sad circumstance of the death of General Hancock, however, has put an entirely different complexion on the matter. By the same claims which have been urged in favor of General Howard's appointment as the succes sor to General Pope, he will be entitled to the position of senior major general. In the event that he is so elected. General Terry will undoubtedly succeed General Pope. It is expected that the official orders will be ceived in a few days, designating the distri-

bution of honors.

"I first met General Hancock in 1856 in Florida," said General Howard to the Breman. "He was then with the Fifth infantry, as lieutenant, and afterwards as brevet captain, acting as post quartermaster at Fort Meyer. I was then chief of ordnance of the department of Florida, while General Harney department of Florida, while General Harney was commander of the department. I shall never forget the first time I saw him. It was one hot summer day, and he was loosely attired in a shirt, pair of pants and light shoes. He was slender as a young man, quite tall, and of striking appearance. He was very talkative, fond of good stories, and a great favorite with his fellow officers. He never lowered himself by any acts he committed, but always maintained a certain dignity, which was never offensive.

tained a certain dignity, which was never offensive.

"At various times after that we met. At the opening of the civil war we were assigned to our respective commands, and thereafter fought in eight engagements together—the battles of Yorktown (Lee's Mill), Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. At Fredericksburg his division of the corps plunged into battle first, closely followed by my own, and that day we fought together. In the battle of Gettysburg also our corps fought closely together, I commanding the field one day, and General Hancock the next. At the end of the second day General Meade, who had arrived, called his subordinates together and held a council of war to determine whether to fight it out on that ground. General Hancock, I remember, was among those who strongly urged that our forces ought to be beld to the field without flinehing."

Hancock, I remember, was among those who strongly urged that our forces ought to be held to the fight without flinching."

"What were your impressions of him as a soldier and a general?"

"General Hancock was as a soldier brave and intrepid. As a general he was quick, farseeing, and always directed the movements of his men to the best advantage. In battle his magnificent figure mounted on his large horse always inspired confidence in the breasts of his soldiers. He was, as I have said, cool and collected, and during the hottest engagement could be seen riding from point to point, collected, and during the hottest engagement could be seen riding from point to point, directing his men here and there, without for a moment losing his self-possessiou. He was kind, almost tender at times. Sometimes through a hasty temper, he would do things for which he was afterwards sorry, and he always took pains to make amends. He was altogether a man of noble character, worthy of every honor which was accorded him."

General Hancock has visited Omaha on several occasions. The last time was shortly after the return of General Howard from Europe in the tall of 1884, when he passed through here on his way to San Francisco for the benefit of his health. He was feeling poorly at the time, however, and remained here but a few hours, receiving a number of prominent Omaha gentlemen in his private

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A HOWLING MOB OF MANIACS

London Treated to a Repetition of Monday's Human Savagery.

THE POLICE FINALLY CONTROL

Federal Troops Ordered to Proceed to Seattle-Anti-Chinese Outbreak at Olympia-Situation in the Coke Region.

The Socialistic Riot in London. NEW YORK, Feb. 9.- [Special Telegram.] The Sun's London cable says: The socalled distress demonstration is believed to have been inspired not so much by the actual desperation of the masses, who are in enforced idleness-though their condition is quite as deplorable as it is represented to beas by ulterior motives on the part of the leaders. The purpose of the socialists, led by Burns of Nottingham, is reported to have been to strengthen the organization of the socialist labor movement, the precipitation of a riot as a consequence of his efforts being a secondary matter. Lady Randolph Churchill's brougham was stopped in Piccadilly. She resolutely drove the assailants off and then drove rapidly up Albemarle street to her home. Your correspondent twice drove out and thrice walked through the crowd during the disorder, and observed that the men comprising the gathering were generally of

was, of course, on the outskirts, the usual fringe of boys and ugly looking bummers. Parnell is said to be much alarmed at the prospect of the affair causing a coalition of the chaotic elements in the cabinet.

decent appearance, and apparently what

they appeared to be-workingmen. There

London, Feb. 9,-|Press.|-Sparling, a socialistic leader, in an interview in relation to the part taken by the socialists in the demonstration yesterday, said that while ne did not approve of rioting, still he could not but re-joice at an event which tended to show that society was insecure. In regard to throwing stones at the Carleton club Sparling said the members of the body had brought the attack members of the body had brought the attack upon themselves by appearing at the windows and jeering at the mob. In explanation of the rough treatment to which a lady had been subjected by the rioters, he said her carriage had been stopped because the lady was heard to order her coachman to "drive over those dogs." Fears are entertained that the riots of yesterday will be renewed to-day. This is what is naturally to be expected when the immunity enjoyed by the mob in its work of destruction yesterday is considered. The police showed they were entirely powerless to cope with such a force as that with which they were confronted yesterday. In anticipation of another demonstration to-day, small crowds of roughs have been pouring into Trafalgar square from different not so the city, and at this hour the crowd assembled there numbers fully 3,000. None of the leaders of yesterday's riot made their appearance yet, and whether any programme has been determined on for another outbreak is not known. West End to-day wears a holiday appearance.

is not known. West End to-day wears a holiday appearance. A general feeling of alarm and insecurity is felt among the residents of that quarter, and most of the shops are closed. Tradesmen are Indignant at the lack of protection afforded them by the authorities and at the impotency of the police. No instructions have been given to the police as to what course to pursue in event of further outrages by the mob, and shopkeopers say they are unguarded against pillage and destruction of their property. Though it is well known who the leaders of the mob are, no arrests of anyone connected therewith have been made. Tradesmen propose to send a petition to the Tradesimen propose to send a perition to the home office demanding that they be afforded protection from the depredations of the mob. Hyndman, president of the democratic federation, disclaims any responsibility for the actions of the mob. He predicts that trouble of very serious proportions will ensue if the distress existing among the workmen is not soon relieved. The men will not starve forever, he says, and if the authorities refuse to help them they must not be surprised if force is resorted to to procure the says and the surprised if the says are taking always and the bread. surprised if force is resorted to to procure bread. Roughs are taking advantage of the fog to assemble in various parts of the West End. They are bold and impudent. One gang attempted to stop a carriage of members of the nobility who were on their way to St. James palace to attend the levee given by the Prince of Wales. A force of police were at hand who drove back the crowd and dispersed them, the alarm spreading to all parts of the city.

ing to all parts of the city.

At 3 o'clock the mob at Trafalgar square was estimated to be 10,000 strong. A majority of this throng was composed of loafers and roughs of the worst class. Large numbers of policemen are present, but their efforts to control the turbulence of the mob so far have been unavailing. They have been unable to clean the streets, and traffic for the time being is brought to a standstill. The spirit of the mob to-day is distinctly aggres-sive. Every curriage which comes within reach of the rioters is at once surrounded and the occupants hooted, hissed and insulted. During the early part of the afternoon a gor-geous equipage was driven near the mob. Some one said the turnout was the lord may-Some one said the turnout was the lord mayor's, and the rioters at once made a rush for
it, seemingly determined to tear the
vehicle to pieces and stamp the
occupants to death. The police by
a vigorous charge rescued the occupants and
got them to a place of safety. The mob at
present is simply a mass of undirected human
savages. Nothing, it would seem, but the
want of some popular leader, prevents the
mob from exerting its strength in some ormob from exerting its strength in some or-ganized movement, which night bring about the most dangerous results. During the af-ternoon the police charged the mob twice in full force for the purpose of breaking it up and driving the fragments from Trafalgar square, but both efforts were absolutely futile. The mob would yield a little at the point of The mob would yield a little at the point of attack, but bulge in some other direction. The police could not surround it or break it. Each failure of the police was greeted with cheers and yells. The rioters are getting enraged at frequent repetitions of police hostility and the temper of the mob is perceptibly rising. Thousands of men are pouring down to the scene and all the pavements in the vicinity of Trafalgar square are lined with excited men, the rows on either side of with excited men, the rows on either side of the streets being nowhere less than six men

4:30 p. m.—The increasing gravity has finally alarmed the authorities, and they have put forth all their energies to suppress the in-cipient riot. The police force on duty at Tracipient riot. The police force on duty at Tra-falgar square is enormously increased and prepared for a well defined and exhaustive assault. This afternoon a long struggle re-sulted in pushing the mob into the side streets, thus splitting it in till the elements were dissipated in the alleyways and byways of the town. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the reassemblage of any mob. Many of the rioters have been arrested. Some of them have been fined and dis-charged, and others have been remanded for trial. A number have been sentenced to im-prisonment for various terms of from one to six months.

six months,
London, Feb. 9. — Burns, Champion,
Hyndman and Williams, the four socialists
who inspired yesterday's riets, called this afternoon upon Joseph Chamberlain, president
of the local government board, at his foffice.
Chamoerlain decilned to receive the socialists personally, but conveyed to them his
willingness to give attention to anything
they might have to say, provided they placed
it before him in writing. Burns and his colteagues thereupon drafted a statement of
their wishes. They said they had called to
obtain from Chamberlain a declaration of the
government's intentions with regard to six months. government's intentions with regard to providing work for the several hundred thousand unemployed peohundred thousand memployed peo-ple who were at present starving in the city of London and elsewhere in England. The statement contained the assertion that all the pressure which the workingmen's so-cieties had brought to bear on the local au-thorities had entirely failed, and that leiters sent to the local government by persons au-thorized to speak for the distressed were left unanswered. Burns and his colleagues averred that they had hopefully come for a statement of the government's intentions in order to report at a meeting of the unem-ployed workmen of London, which is soon to be held. Chamberlain replied in writing that he did

by the Social Democratic federation would prove effectual to relieve the prevalent want and misery existing among the unemployed in England. He was on this account unable to support these proposed measures. At the same time he felt the urgent necessity of having something done, and he was now having an inquiry made for the purpose of ascertaining the exact extent and character of the distressed. Wherever it should be found necessary to do so, boards of guardians, unless they were already empowered, would be authorized to grant outdoor relief when labor tests had been arranged sufficient to prevent imposture. The question of public works, continued Chamberlain, was not within the province of the local government. The socialists departed dissatisfied with the outcome of their visit, Hynoman and Champion were quite angry over what they called Chamberlain's evasion of the real points at issue. They denounced his scheme of inquiry as a device to secure delay while the very men in whose behalf the alleged inquiry was claimed to have been started were actually starving to death. "The unemployed of London," these gentlemen continued, "do not want outdoor relief; they do not want charity; they want noth ng but honest and useful work which will enable them to carn bread. The proposition to give them doles, accompanied by servile and degrading labor tests, galls them and is calculated to exasperate them into revolt."

LONDON, Feb. 9.—News of the riot here

London, Feb. 9.—News of the riot here has created a sensation in Europe. The socialists of Paris and Berlin are jubilant. Meetings are being called in those cities to

express admiration for the London social A meeting of West end tradesmen was held this evening for the pupose of expressing indignation and want of confidence in the authorities in permitting the riot. The loss on account of the riot is estimated at £2,000. The socialists were accused of being responsible for the trouble. Later estimates place the loss at double the estimate made.

The Times severely censures the heads of the police department, who, it says, proved themselves unfit for the positions they occupy.

SITUATION AT SEATTLE. Further Disturbance-Troops

Ordered to the Scene. SEATTLE, W. T., Feb. 9 .- Although the gravest apprehensions were felt throughout the day, there has been no further uprising. The military have been on duty since Sunday morning and are utterly worn out. The citizens are intensely auxious for the presence of federal troops. Charles Stewart, one of the men injured in the conflict yesterday, died to-day. His death intensified the feeling among the anti-Chinese. Recruits from the citizens are continually being added to the territorial militia.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—The president has been fully advised of the situation of affairs in Seattle (W. T.), but so far has received no formal appeal for executive interference. He received a telegram from Governor Squires last night notifying him that the governor had called for volunteers to assist the authorities in preserving the peace. A telegram was received this morning saying that the situation remains unchanged. The

that the situation remains unchanged. The secretary of war and attorney general have also received several telegrams in regard to the trouble. The matter will be considered at the cabinet meeting to-day. If it is deemed necessary an order will be issued for United States troops to proceed to the scene and assist the local authorities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—The entire session of the cabinet to-day was devoted to the consideration of the anti-Chinese trouble in Seattle (W. T.). Several of the cabinet officers stated that they were in receipt of dispatches from territorial officials, including the governor, the latest of which indicate the local authorities have the rioters under control and are kopetul of their ability to prevent a further outbreak and to preserve the peace. The fact that the Chinese minister had requested the aid of the government in the protection of the Chinese was referred to the secretary of state. It was decided, however, in year, of the advises from the receipt of the secretary of the control and the control an the secretary of state. It was decided, ever, in view of the advices from the local authorities that it was not necessary at present to order United States troops to the scene of the trouble, but the secretary of war was instructed to have troops in readiness for immediate transportation in case of emergencies arising which would re-quire their presence at Scattle. There were many appeals for federal assistance during the height of the trouble, but as they did

the height of the trouble, but as they did not come through legal channels they could not be acted upon. The governor sent advices of the situation to the president, but made no formal appeal for aid.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—A telegram was sent to Governor Squire, of Washington territory, informing him that General Gibbon bad hear actual in wassault to Scattle at had been ordered to proceed to Seattle at once with troops, and giving the text of the proclamation of the president, calling on all insurgents and persons assembled for unlawful purposes in the territory to disperse and return peaceably to their homes on or before 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the on or before 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th day of February instant. In the judgment of the president a case is presented which justifies the employment of military force, and all good citizens are warned against taking part in the stated unlawful and or presemble as acts or assemblages.

POOR JOHN'S HARD FATE.

The Chinese Expulsion Fever Develops Into Mob Law at Olympia. OLYMPIA, W. T., Feb. 9.-This morning about 7 o'clock a mob commenced taking possession of the Chinese houses in this city, and the alarm was given by ringing the fire bells. Before the citizens could realize what was happening, a guard, composed of mem-bers of the Anti-Chinese association here, were placed in possession of each Chinese house, and the Chinamen were ordered to pack up and leave. The mob was led by a young man named Hetzel. The bosses of the Chinese houses have been given three days to leave the town and the employes have been given notice to leave at 10 o'clock to-day. Sheriff Billings has summoned a posse commitatus and they are being sworn now. Wagons have been hired to carry away the Chinamen's troperty and so far things are Chinamen's property and so far things are quiet with the exception of the crowd on the streets.

In response to a call of Mayor Chambers this afternoon. The meeting organized a law and order committee, which, with the hundred deputies already enrolled by Sherif hundred deputies already enrolled by Sheriff Billings, will be a sufficient force to check any lawless proceedings in the future. The Chinamen are anxious to leave, and will do so as soon as possible, but the cittizens will not allow them to be driven away by force, Everything appears quiet now, and the Chinamen remain in their dwellings unmo-lested.

IN THE COKE REGION.

The Trouble Growing More Severe-All Ordered Work Suspended.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 9.—There wa no outbreak reported from any point in the coke region to-day. The sheriff is here swearing in 100 men as deputies for the pur pose of attempting to arrest all those who were engaged in the depredations at Bradford yesterday. The crowd that visited Jimtown from the Scottdale meeting last evening to force the men at work there to join them were successful. This morning not a man was at work and al the ovens were closed down. The strike has assumed the most serious aspect in view of the exciting occurrences of yesterday, and of the exciting occurrences of yesterday, and grave fears are entertained by good citizens that it may exceed the Hocking Valley riots. Many miners who participated in these riots are here and sowing the seed of sedition wherever there is a chance of reaping. This refers, however, to only a small portion of the mob. The majority desire to be law abiding. The Slavs are among those most discontentented and as few of them understand our language it is hard to pacify them when they are once aroused. People living in the coke regions are strongly opposed to the importation of labor to take the places of striking miners. A meeting of citizens will be held to-morrow at Scottdale to protest against any more foreign importation until the strike is settled.

Pritshala, Feb. 9.—The Plusburg coke syndicate held a meeting to-day, at which it was decided to order total suspension of work in the Connellsville district on account of the rict and incendiarism prevaient there. The

Chamberlain replied in writing that he did not think that any of the remedies proposed rict and incendiarism prevalent there. The

members of the syndicate do not know to what extent the lawlessness may reach, and do not want to jeopardize the lives of their men and property. A general order to shut down was issued this afternoon and sent to all the mines under control of the syndicate.

IOWA AND NEBRASKA. The Hayes Impeachment Trial Com-

menced-The Charges. DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 9.- | Special Telegram. |-The judicial committee of the house, to whom was referred the charges for the impeachment of Judge Hayes, met to-day. Hon. John Mohan and Rev. H. Ewing, representing the Muscatine County Temperance alliance, presented the charges against Haves The charges are given at length under seven heads, supported by frequent references to the code of Iowa. They charge, among other things, that he has not attempted to enforce the law for the suppression of intemperance, either before or since it was amended by the twentieth general assembly; he has not inflicted adequate penalties; he has steadily reduced the penalties against offenders for repeated offenses; he has not, until driven to it by public exposure, enforced the slight penalties that he has pronounced. The memorialists state their belief that the

general facts contained in these papers referred to prove a conspiracy between Judge W. I. Hayes, the prosecuting attorney and the several saloon keeprs for the purpose of defeating justice. The conspiracy more particularly appears in the fact that the saloon keepers submit to repeated prosecution without any attempt at:defense: that the indictments are prepared with the evident purpose of shielding them from further prosecution, and that the judge, whenever they are brought before him on a bona fide charge, invariably affords them every possible protection. They also charge him with being guilty of misdemeanor in compromising contrary to law several cases with liquor dealers, whose names are set forth and the circumstances attending. They also charge him with misdemeanor in his public utterances and expressions addressed to the public, in which he has encouraged opposition to the prohibitory law and given valuable suggestions for its evasion. After listening to the memorial of charges the com mittee adjourned for one week.

A Derelict Husband.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Feb. 9 .- Special Tele gram.]-A. man named Welhelm Reimers. from Bellwood, was arrested here for mortgaging his wife's property without her consent. He was released, however, on a writ of habeas corpus. It is reported he was to meet a fair damsel from Bellwood and join her on an cloping episode.

An Official Accidentally Shot.

considered fatal.

Chadron, Neb., Feb. 9.—[Special Telegram.]—The Hon. A. V. Harris, county commissioner of Dawes county, was accidentally shot this evening in the law office of Fall & Sprague of this place. The wound is no

GARLAND MUST GO. The Attorney General Will Be Asked to Turn Over His Portfolio. NEW YORK, Feb. 9 .- [Special Telegram.] The Sun this morning has a double-leaded leader on the president's duty in the Garland matter, and says: "He may believe, as others do, that Garland and other high officials are not corrupt personally, and were carried away by temptation into a great error, but as his administration has been compromised

and his party is suffering from their acts, i

is his duty to ask for their retirement." The World's Washington special says: "It may be said to be definitely settled that Attorney General Garland will be asked to resign his seat in the cabinet. It not true that Garland has tendered his resignation or placed his office at the disposal of the president. The latter will doubtless be under the pain ful necessity of calling Garland's attentionto the impropriety of his longer remaining in the cabinet in view of the surrounding circumstances and the recent developments It is not improbable that the whole subject will be discussed at a cabinet meeting. The president has not yet asked for an official opinion from any one, but it is certain if he should ask he would find a majority of his own cabinet declaring that Garland must go. There is good reason to believe that at least three members of the cabinet would not re main if Garland were retained."

GOOD RIDDANCE.

A Texas Desperado Hurriedly Hemped

by a Mob. GALVESTON, Feb. 9.—A special from Paris, Texas, to the News says: At 1 o'clock vesterday morning a mounted posse of nearly 100 masked men appeared before the jail in Lamar county. A dozen of the party dis-mounted and knocked for admittance. Jailor Baldwin opened the door and two men sprang inside. Baldwin showed fight and fired his revolver, but the men knocked his arm up and then choked him till he was black in the face. They then broke into the cell and seized R. T. Garrett, a wounded desperado, who killed Deputy Sheriff Davis, They dragged him through the jail and placed him in a wagon, and marched to the timber three-quarters of a mile distant, and strung him up to a tree. body was found dangling from a halter this morning. The vigilants planned the attack with great care. Guards were placed at every street leading to the jail. Garrett was arrested for disturbing a Christmas tree festival at Schockley prairie. Deputy Davis kindly permitted him to visit his home before going to jail, whereupon Garrett seized his rifle and brutally murdered the officer, when the latter's back was turned. Garrett was afterwards canding receiving · Garrett was afterwards captured, receiving tourteen wounds while resisting arrest, and was just recovering.

Prussianizing Poland.

BERLIN, Feb. 9 .- The government bill for colonizing Prussian Poland with German settlers who are to replace exiled Poles, provides for one hundred million marks to defray the expenses of the colonization. It also names ministers to regulate the affairs of the newly populated territory, members of both chambers of the district assisting.

The Apache Scouts Reach Bodie. Tucson, Ariz., Feb. 9.-A Fort Bodie pecial says: Lieut, Maus has arrived here and confirms the statement telegraphed to Gen. Crook regarding the attack of the Mexicans on the late Captain Crawford's command near Nacori, Mexico, January II.

A Confessed Embezzler. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 9.-James Scott a Salt Lake City Mormon, employed by Wilson Waddington, the California millionaire as supervising architect, confessed he had embezzled the sum of \$50,000 from his employer.

Capture of an Embezzler. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The fact earned to-night that Robert Scott, a clerk in the bonded warehouse of Bede & Earle, was

arrested Thursday afternoon by a private de-tective on the charge of embezzling \$35,000 or \$40,000 from his employers. Weather for To-Day. Missoum Valley-Cloudy weather and

local snows, generally followed by fair weather: northerly winds, becoming variable in northern portions; colder weather, except in extreme northern portions; slight rise in

NOT LOVED BY THE LOBBYIST.

Nebraska's Senior a Senatorial Sore Spot to Corporation Cappers.

COMBINING TO DEFEAT HIM.

The Unsettled French Spoliations Claims-Sparks Opposed to Lazy Land Agents-The Bogus

Butter Evil.

Senator Van Wyck Beyond Venality. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-[Special.]-An old obbyist, who has been one of the members of the third house for a great many years, said last evening in conversation with the railroad people, that Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska, was the worst man with whom the railroad had to deal. He is against monopolies of every character, and cannot be induced to vote against the people's interests and in favor of the railroad corporation by all the blandishments and blarney which the eloquent representatives of the corporations can bring to bear upon him. This man continning said: "I have given up all hope of doing anything with the Nebraskan senator, and the only hope for us in the future is to

defeat his re-election." It is very generally understood here that Senator Van Wyck will meet with considerable opposition in the Nebraska legislature, but the opposition will come from just those very men he can well afford to oppose. Senator Van Wyck's course while in the senate has been such as to commend itself to all but the great corporations which have grown rich by absorbing the public domain, and if the power of these companies should be strong enough to defeat him no one will be more sincerely regretful than his associates in the senate, who, while occasionally suffering under the lash of his keen tongue, admire his outspoken straightforwardness

LIABLE TO TAKE A CENTURY TO SETTLE, The indications are that the French spollation claims will be hanging in the courts for almost as long a period as the claims growing out of the Alabama affair. The act of congress which referred them to the court of claims provided that they must all be filed within two years from the date of the act. Thirteen months of this time have passed, and yet less than one-tenth of the number have been presented. The delay is occasioned by the failure of the court to carry out the rules which have been fixed in the matter of the suits against the government. These cases have been hanging fire for upwards of eighty-live years, and it was hoped that such material progress would be made with them during the present year that it would be possible for congress to provide for their payment before the life of the present congress comes to a close. It is probable, however, that under all the circumstances there will be no chance to do this for some

years to come. CUT OFF THE LAGGARDS' HEADS. Commissioner Sparks, of the general land

office, is reported to have determined upon the dismissal of every land agent appointed since the democratic party came into power who has not shown evidence of close attention to business. There are undoubtedly. thousands of illegal entries in every district in the western territories, yet some of the agents who have been appointed for the express purpose of discovering these fraudshave not reported a single case in several mouths. Mr. Sparks does not believe that the government should be called upon to pay men salaries and expenses v make no return. Hence he will officially de-

capitate a number of them within the coming month. THE FRAUDULENT BUTTER EVIL. Congressman White of Minnesota, who takes an active interest in all legislation touching the agricultural interests of the country, says that from the indications which he has been able to gather among members of the house, a bill is likely to become a law which will make it obligatory upon the part of manufacturers of oleomargarine, butterine and other substitutes for the genuine butter to brand all packages so that purchasers can know just what they are getting. All attenuts to tax this product out of existence by national enactment will be abortive and, in the opinion of Mr.

tioned above. STOREY'S WILL DECIDED.

The Court Holds Wilber Was of Sound

White, the only remedy for the existing evil

that can be hoped for is that which is men-

Mind When He Signed It. CHICAGO, Feb. 9.-Judge Rogers in the circuit court this morning decided that the will executed by Wilbur F. Storey, late owner of the Chicago Times, was valid, and directed that it be admitted to probate. The matter was heard on an appeal from the probate court. The will was contested by blood heirs on three grounds: Want of testimentary capacity, undue influence, and that the instrument not properly witnessed. The court held that the testator was of sound mind before and after the will was drawn; that there was no evidence of improper influence and that the the will was legally attested. The will leaves the newspaper and the largest portion of the estate to his widow, Eureka C. Storey. Counsel for the blood heirs gave notice of appeal.

Kansas City Gets In.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 .- At the meeting here today of the officers of the National Base Ball reagre and representatives of the cities desiring the membership left vacant by the withdrawal of Buffalo at the end of last season. Kansas City was decided upon against Indianapelis and Milwaukee as the most ad-vantageous to the league.

Catarrh Cured

Catarrh is a very prevalent disease, with distressing and offensive symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives ready relief and speedy cure, from the fact it acts through the blood, and thus reaches every part of the system.

"I suffered with eatherth fifteen years. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am not troubled any with catarrh, and my general health is much better," I. W. Lillis, Postal Clerk Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 2d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Kand for book containing additional evidence. "Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies ny alood, sharpeus my appetite, and acens to make me over." J. P. Thompson, Register of Beeds, Lowell, Mass.

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only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.